

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

By the *Paven*, from Rosario on Sunday, we have dates up to the 16th inst.

The slight-of-hand performer De-clamps had arrived in that city and proposed giving four performances.

The state of the country districts of Santa Fé continued very unsatisfactory and the chief of Police had in consequence addressed a circular to the intendants of the province, requesting a monthly subsidy for the establishments of an efficient force.

D. José Saveri had been appointed chief of Police of the country districts. The appointment of the Committee, of management of the San Juan silver mines took place as follows:

President Domingo E. Sarmiento.
D. Juan Anchuruta, Buenos Aires.
" Mariano Barrocas, Valparaiso.
" Antonio Lopez, Copiapo.
" Nicolas Vega, Paris.
" Rupert Godoy, San Juan.
" Manuel Moreno, "
" Santiago Llobera, "
" Abel Quirino, "
" Saturnino Precilla, "
" Mario Condor, "
" Camilo Rojas, "

Entre Rios.

News from this province is very favorable. Trade was greatly revived and the Custom House had been anxiously expected.

At Gualeguay and Gualeguay the 9th instant anniversary of General Urquiza had been celebrated with balls, &c.

The letter we publish in another column will show that Urquiza had no hand in the reduction of Goriziano, a fact which is very satisfactory as it shows the amicable relation existing between him and General Mitre.

The Corrientes rebellion.

General Urquiza's letter to General Mitre.
San José August 15th 1862.
To His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres Brigadier General Bartolomé Mitre.

General,
Your esteemed favor of the 12th inst. has just come to hand. I had already written with some date recalling the last despatches from the frontier informing you of the triumph of the authorities of Corrientes. It is to be regretted however that this news did not come in time to save expensive measures they will however be servicable to enable Mitre to enter in a more permanent manner.

I am very much obliged to your Excellency for having done me justice in this disagreeable emergency and Y. E. will understand by my last correspondence that I had hastened to offer my cooperation in the case of its being useful. In the first moment I have utilized my duty which was that of proceeding completely neutrally until receiving orders from Y. E. who possesses the competent power.

The presence of the National Authority, represented by the Minister of War, and the voice of Your Ex. will suffice no doubt to expiate any errors of the authority which commenced to exist in that province. But if far otherwise the material cooperation of this province should be requisite for the re-establishment of constitutional order and consolidation of peace, Y. E. has done me full justice by trusting in me.

I have the pleasure to remain your affectionate friend &c., &c.
*Jorge Juan de Urquiza.

The first voice for Peace.

We extract the following from Mr. Woolf's celebrated speech in Congress: he is the first American who has dared to call for peace. We understand however that he represents the banking and mercantile interest of New York, a body which has greater weight at present than any other class of interest in the country.

"There may be a craving for martial glories in the hearts of men, and an instinct of contention which we share in common with the best creation. But if ever there can be a time when a more Christian impulse should prevail, it is now. When the triumph and consciousness of strength give us the noble privilege of extending the hand of conciliation without fear of degradation, or of self-reproach for cowardice. If adversity has been our excuse for sternness, let success be our plea for magnanimity. Providence has placed within the reach of the North a greater triumph than countless armed legions could confer: the triumph of subduing a brave enemy with generous and moral policy that will disarm resentment and reconcile the old brotherly dispute that perhaps is not yet totally extinct. For, after all, they are our brothers, and some softening of the stern Roman rigour which our veterans have acquired is due to that brotherhood which by courtesy's courtesy may be cancelled for ever. There are gentlemen who will say that the South must be subdued; that every armed Southerner must throw down his weapon and ask for mercy. Should a freeman ask so much of his brother-freeman? Would they be worthy of companionship in our fraternity, being reclaimed at such a sacrifice of manly feeling? What would you have them do? Would you have them come and stand and strike their heads with ashes and look up at your gates for redemption? They are Americans, and will not do it. No, though Roanoke, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson should be re-conquered from day to day through the lapse of bloody years, they will not do it. Give them some chance for a honorable return, and you will wipe out every chance, and every second reason for resistance. You may link them to each other with chains, and pin their destinies together with bayonets, but at heart they will be sworn for ever. They are the children of the same heroic stock, the joint inheritors with ourselves of the precious legacy of freedom; and it seems a small gain not an insult to the memories of the past that no enemy, Sir, should sit in your presence here today to gloat upon us to desperate resistance and to self-sacrifice so very few second reasons for resistance. I think you had better say that I am one. That gentleman can hope to construct the Union by pursuing a policy of unrelenting severity? Can they expect to re-establish concord and brotherly love by pushing hostilities to the extreme verge? What is the union worth without mutual respect and reciprocal consent to limit not only arms, but a Union of unwilling States, driven to it to a companionship at the point of the bayonet, and held there hereafter by military power? Such a Union would not be worth the shedding of one brave man's blood. We want their hearts, or we want their arms. We want their hearts with bayonets, or we want them should outnumber the spurs of Xerxes. If not brought back by negotiation, they are gone for us forever. To conquer them may be possible. To slay their soldiers, by waste their lands, and burn their cities may be within our power. But to hold them in subjection, lowering conquered them, would in itself be a final repudiation of the first principle of Republicanism. Prosecute this war until you have established the necessity of holding a subdued section in subjection, and the world will look in vain for a Republic on the western hemisphere."

Syria.

Murder of the Christians.

The "Nord" publishes a letter from Beyrout of the 18th of May, which states that sixty Christians, mostly Armenians, returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, were attacked at four leagues from Damascus by a multitude of Druses and Bedouins. One of their numbers and in their midst the Christians made a stout resistance. They were, nevertheless, overpowered, and two of them were killed and 13 wounded; the remainder were dispersed. When the news of this attack reached Damascus the Governor sent a physician, a surgeon, an apothecary, and some soldiers to give the wounded assistance. These in their turn attacked by the Druses, two of the soldiers were wounded, and the apothecary was killed. A captain in the Turkish army, who left Damascus for Beyrout with his wives, servants, and an escort of four soldiers, was attacked by the Druses, who killed and beat him.

The value of a flock of sheep in England.

GREAT SALE OF SHEEPWORTH.—Yesterday the remainder of the renowned Belsham flock of purchased South-down sheep, which has inveterate the name of Mr. James Webb with much deserved celebrity, was exposed to public competition under the joint direction of Mr. Strafford and Mr. J. Carter Jones. There was a very large attendance of buyers from almost all parts of England. Sussex, which may be regarded as the cradle of the breed of the Southdown, being particularly represented, while buyers were also present from France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, and America. The lot disposed of comprised 148 rams and 2,9 ewes, and the former realized altogether 2,711 1/2s., and the latter 2,298 1/2s., making the total proceeds of the lot 4,999 1/2s. Last year, when the first portion of the flock was disposed of, 867 animals realized 10,262 1/2s., so that this great flock, which is now scattered throughout England, France, and, indeed, it may be said the world, has altogether produced to Mr. Webb the calculatory sum of 16,916 11 1/2s. The highest priced ram yesterday was taken by Sir T. B. Leman, but most of the ewes which provoked any competition were purchased by subscription to Sir James Gifford, which a few were taken there for America. At the close of the sale, which may be regarded as an important event in the agricultural world, hearty cheers were given for Mr. Webb and his family, and general regret was expressed that a period has been put to the great localities of Belsham which have extended over no less than 26 consecutive years.

Correspondence.

RIVER TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Standard.
Feeling the truth of the words "Patience must come," allow me a corner in your paper to offer my testimony as to the admirable way the up-river traffic is conducted. Having recently had occasion to take a trip to Paraná, I was much struck with the

delightful scenery there—wonderful if you could do not rush to fasten their eyes on such a beautiful panorama! And such feelings of delight were considerably increased by the comfort and attention to be met with in the embers Paven and Doloretas. I am no partisan of any party, nor do I know a single owner of a steamer in Buenos Ayres; but I will say, if the steamers are all like the above boats, they are a credit to the river Plate, and the kindness and attention of their respective captains, Price and Bruce will, I am sure, be fully appreciated.

Your truly,

Aron

LOCAL EVENTS.

PUBLIC DINER.—We learn that the friends of Colonel Rivero intend to give a dinner at the Roma Hotel, to commemorate his return.

GENERAL FLORES. This redoubtable cavalry officer, has returned to Buenos Ayres. We give him an editorial shake hands.

THE SALTO.—This steamer leaves for the Uruguay, tomorrow.

THE VILLA DEL SALTO.—This steamer is due to-day from Montevideo and leaves this afternoon for Uruguay.

PLATA MARKET.—This little place has become the resort of all fashionable men in town; it is the fabled flow of Buenos Ayres hope, the Tribuna will not attempt to translate the name of this London promenade.

NEW WATER PROJECT.—We learn that a Mr. Davies, a city chair-maker, has sent in some proposal for watering and cleansing the city. People will begin to believe the awful state of this town, when even chairmakers come forward with their projects.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday the horses of the carriage of Mr. Pacheco y Oses ran off and overturned after a short distance.

Mrs. Pacheco and a child who were inside were wounded slightly and Sr. Pacheco received several severe bruises.

MARINER GARD. Lieutenant D. Carlot of the Navy has been appointed to the command of this island.

On Change.

August 18th, 1862.

Quoted—quoted at 424 1/2 and closed at 425. S. L. and amounted to ten thousand.

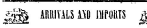
We have no transactions of produce to report excepting only a lot of Cachaeva wool at 35 rs.

The French bark Caracacha has been chartered to load at this port for Havre her cargo of pipes to leave at 25 pesos and dry licks at 80 ds.

A new table has been placed at the B. de San. destined to mark price current, discounts, Bank rates of interest, shares in different companies &c.

There has been some enquiry for public notes of the Cante de pesos but as yet we know of no sales.

10,000 quintals of wheat had sold at 10 1/2 rs.



ARRIVALS AND DEPARTS.

Aug. 15th.
National steamer Libral from Montevideo with 38 passengers.
American ship Carolina, from Philadelphia with \$25,000 feet pine wood, general cargo.
Spanish schooner Teresa from Barcelona to E. Ochoa and Co, 200 1/2 pipes wine, 13,000 yds of wool 8 and 10.

National steamer Salto from the Uruguay with 62 passengers.
British war steamer Shell Drake, from up the river.

French ship Abi at leader from Havre to P. de J. Jaurde with 92 passengers and general cargo.

Belgian brig De Rooyer from Paragui to order.

Spanish bark Palmaira from Barcelona to Lavallol and Sons with general cargo.

CLEARED.

Montevideo, Brazilian schooner Philias with 1200 tangas salt.

United States American bark Talam with 7409 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 horses do, 43 bags hair 51 bales do, 45 boxes tea, 47 do tobacco. Paragui, Brazilian brig California with 40,000 kilograms French salt, Spain, Spanish brig Tidalade with 1243 bales of wool, 1000 lbs 5 bales hide cuttings, 4014 dry horse hides, 843 dry cut skins, 81 bales wool 6 cases hawks.

SAILINGS AND REPORTS.

August 14th.

Paragui, Brazilian brig Cordina Monte-Vid, British war steamer Stromboli.

15th
Rosario, National steamer Paven.

16th
Rosario British steamer Espigadero, Asociado, Paragui steamer l'Arguay.

Colonia, National steamer Guazuma Monte-Vid National steamer Citriciones.

Montevideo, National steamer Libral.

ON SALE.

The first-class and fast-sailing 130 tons register, or thereabouts, and standing 3-3 at Veritas, and A 1 at Veritas.

This fine vessel, being daily expected from the Uruguay, may be inspected here, and all information will be given.

The light draught of water allows her to navigate all the rivers. For further particulars please apply to T. McDonald and Sons, 415 1/2 Calle.

ENGLISH BULLS.
For sale at Mr. White's chancery, in Belgium, some of the best Durham Bulls, which may be seen by applying to the majordomo of the above-named chancery. 415 1/2 Calle.

Messieurs Boulinet freres, a la distillerie a vapeur, calle Potosi, entre les rues Strand and Ribon, clearent des cuivres. 415 1/2 Calle.

Good Irish Butcher.
Just arrived, in 10th box, Paven July 10, 48.

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